Thr Bumbay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No 4,633. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy. Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864.)

MESSRS. SOMES, favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1 14 years. 1945 Tons register, H. Mounta, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply to
Bombay, 14th Oct. 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 Tons, W. Brownlow Price, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate-built Ship GLORIANA, T. G. VAILE, Commander, will sail on or about the 25th September. She has excellent accommodation for saloon, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For French or Passage apply to
22nd September 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 20 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The pas sengers complete only 4½ to 5 days out of the seven employed on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense saying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or inconvenient.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage being as *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for families, consisting of no less than two members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10 s.; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. BUSCHE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports visèd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine fast sailing Steam-ship VIOLA, Cap'n G. THOMSON, will positively sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

For Passage or Freight of opium, etc., etc. Apply to
CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.
Bombay, 9th November 1863.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COCONADA, 750 tons, and 160 H. P., Captain COCHRANE, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO, for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N.B.—Last Shipping day 8th November.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, and 140 H. P., Captain C. TITER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N.B.—Last Shipping day the 14th instant.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 830 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander F. BLACKMORE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 4 P.M., with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Sudasheegur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.
Last shipping day, 11th November.

STEAM TO GUZERATH PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SCREW STEAM SHIP MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, will be despatched with Cargo and Passengers, for Veraval, Poorbunder and Cutch Mandvee, on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N.B.—Last Shipping day the 14th November.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Mandvee, if sufficient ind cement offers.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED), will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIR, to Surat, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULJHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 6th November 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, next, the 11th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PILOT, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October For rent and particulars, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET, AT MAHABLESHWUR, FOR THE NEXT TWO SEASONS.—"WESTWOOD." Apply to Messrs. HUNT and MONET, Poona, and Mr. A. L. MCKENZIE, Bombay.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, Limited. Apply on the premises to
15th October, 1863. BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day opened A BRANCH of THEIR FIRM in this Town.
PASSMORE, ADDOOLALLY & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W	1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed
H Co.	places 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates. 60 cross Girders and
12 cases.	W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
	Agents for Captain Shaw.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE following alterations of Trains will take place on and after TUESDAY, the 10th instant, and until further Notice:—

DOWN TRAINS.

The Train leaving Bombay for Nassick at 8 0 A.M. will arrive at Kussara at 12-25 Noon instead of 12-50 Noon, and at Nassick a. 7 37 P.M. instead of 7 .0 P.M.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Poona at 9-0 A.M. will leave Bombay at 8-30 A.M., Khandalla at 3-20 P.M., arriving at Poona at 5-40 P.M instead of 7-2 P.M.

The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay to Poona will leave Khandalla at 8-45 P.M instead of 8-55 P.M.; and arrive at Poona at 10-50 P.M. instead of 11-12 P.M.

The 9 0 P.M Train from Bombay to Sholapoor, will leave Khandalla at 4 5 A.M., instead of 4 40 A.M., arrive at Poona at 6 20 A.M. instead of 7 0 A.M., and at Sholapoor at 3-45 P.M instead 4 4-0 P.M.

The 9-0 P.M Train from Bombay working over the North Eastern Line will start from Kyrpoora at 6-0 A.M. instead of 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Malkapoor at 6-50 P.M. instead of 8-8 P.M.

UP TRAINS.

The Train now leaving Poona at 8-40 A.M. and Campoolee at 2 P.M. and arriving in Bombay at 6-5 P.M. will leave Poona at the same time as at present, but will start from Campoolee at 1-30 P.M. and arrive in Bombay at 5-45 P.M.

This alteration will enable Passengers from Poona or Mahetaran by the afternoon Up Train from Campolee to catch the Down Express Mail Train at Nerulla.

The Train now leaving Sholapoor at 11-45 A.M., and arriving at Poona at 7-30 P.M., and at Bombay at 7 4 A.M., the next morning, will start from Sholapoor at 1-45 A.M., arrive at Poona at 9-30 A.M., and at Bombay at the same time as at present.

The Train now leaving Malkapoor at 9-0 A.M., Kussara at 4-15 A.M. the next day, and arriving in Bombay at 9-35 A.M. with leave Malkapoor at 7-45 A.M., Kussara at 3-20 A.M. the next day, and arrive in Bombay at 8 35 A.M. This Train will reach Calian in time to catch the U. C mpoolee Morning Train there, which arrives at Bombay at 7 4 A.M.

The Train now leaving Nassick at 8-55 A.M., Kussara at 2-0 P.M., and arriving at Bombay at 6 35 P.M., will leave Nassick at 7-45 A.M., Kussara at 1-30 P.M., reach Calian before the 2 30 P.M Down Train from Bombay, and arrive in Bombay at 6 5 P.M.

By this arrangement Passengers from the North Eastern Line for the South Eastern Line can be transferred at Calian and proceed on their journey without detention.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 7th Nov., 1863.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of rupees 5 per Share is made payable on or before 15th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both to the Bank of MESSRS. FORBES, STEUART AND Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed; and the interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.
Bombay, 24th October 1863.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

ભોમ્બે હાઉસ એડલેઅાનડ ઈનવેસ્ટમેન્ટ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay at the office of the Company, before the 15th instant, the second Instalment of Rs. 100 per Share, due 3rd October last, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum, on default the Shares upon which such Call shall not have been paid, will be liable to forfeiture, and will be dealt with at the first meeting of the Directors after that date, in accordance with Article 3 of the Articles of Association, with Clause 20 of Articles Table B., and Clause XVIII. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
4th November 1863.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned Works:—

1. Constructing Roads and Drains in the vicinity of Byculla, west of the Parell Road.
2. Constructing Cross Drains under the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and improving the surface of the Road.
3. Constructing a roadway from the Belasis Bridge to the Burial Ground on the Plain.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will in the meantime remain open for inspection at this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed or Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

R. SIMS,
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 4th November 1863.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT KURRACHEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupancy for a Zeou term of years of the undermentioned Building sites, situated within the Municipal limits of the town of Kurrachee, will be put up to public competition at the Collector's Cutchery, on TUESDAY the 17th November 1863 at noon.

No.	Quarter	Area square yards.
1	Railway	4145
2	Nersi	5720
3	Di to	4128
4	Mucher Messee	6906
5	Ditto	1059
6	Ditto	990
7	Ditto	1008
8	Ditto	1226
9	Old Town	1184
10	Bunder	463
11	Jail	3383
12	Ditto	37-9
13	Haystack	562
14	Lyaree	6035
15	Ditto	7,50
16	Ditto	80
17	Ditto	80

The lots will be sold subject to the payment to Government of an annual ground rent.

Some of the above lots are very valuable, being situated in the Mercantile quarter of Kurrachee.

Terms and conditions of sale can be ascertained on application at the Collector's Cutchery between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

H. ERSKINE.
Collector of Kurrachee.
Kurrachee, Collector's Office, 26th October 1863.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Menesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sudasund Shrinarayan & Co., Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Notices.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS CO. LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., on WEDNESDAY the 25th November 1863, at noon, for the purpose of considering the following Resolutions:—

That it is desirable that an amalgamation should be effected with the Cotton Ginning Co. Limited, and with the view of carrying out this object, a Committee of two Directors be appointed to conduct negotiations with that Company.

That thereof or should the Directors approve of the arrangements which may be formed practicable, they be empowered to carry them into effect without further reference to the Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th November 1863.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—SEALED APPLICATIONS addressed to the Directors and enclosing Certificates of fitness for the situation of Manager of the Hongkong Branch of the above Company will be received in this Office, until SATURDAY the 14th November instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Secretary.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોરટ પ્રેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Call will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

3rd Call Rs. 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th ,, ,, 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART LATHAM & Co.
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES 250 PER SHARE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ASSOCIATION are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 20th November 1863, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over due Calls, and the Share will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
Association's Office, No. 32, Medow Street, Bombay, 29th October 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CARTAGE OF GOODS IN BOMBAY BY THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company undertake the Collection and Delivery of Goods in Bombay (within a circuit of 3 miles from the Boree Bunder or Byculla Station) from or to the residences or godowns of the Consignor or Consignee.

The charge for the extra service will be 1 anna and 6 pies per Maund which will be added to the Company's charge for Carriage &c.

COTTON will be received for conveyance only on the condition that it be delivered in Bombay by the Company's Carts; but the sender may at his own option consign it to the Company to be removed to the Stations by the Consignee's own Carts, or to be delivered by the Company's Cart. The rate will or will not include cartage according to the Sender's directions at the time of booking.

It is imperative that the full name and surname, street, residence, of the consignee be given by the Consignor at the time of booking his Goods.

The Goods consigned for delivery by the Company's Carts will on arrival at roombay be delivered at the address of the Consignee at any time between the hours of 6 o'clock A.M. and 6 o'clock P.M. and the same will be despatched from the Stations for this purpose, if possible, the same day or before 12 o'clock at noon of the day after arrival.

The Consignee must provide Porters to remove the Goods into his godown or warehouse and pay the freight and other charges on delivery and sign the cart notes; otherwise the Cartmen are instructed to bring back the articles to the stations.

The Consignee will not be allowed to cart the Goods from the Stations nor to interfere with them until delivery is made as above expressed.

Consignees are requested to write across the cart notes the cause of refusal when they return Goods to the Stations, and the Railway Company give notice that articles bought back for insufficient reasons will be subject to additional charge for back cartage and for second delivery if sent out a second time, as well as the usual charge for wharfage during detention at the stations.

Goods consigned to be carted in Bombay by the Consignee's own carts must be removed from the stores under Byculla Station before 6 o'clock P.M. if the day of arrival or before 12 o'clock noon on the following day, otherwise they will be subject to a charge of 3 pies per maund per diem for wharfage, or the Company (at their own option) will proceed to deliver the Goods by their own carts at the Consignee's door at his risk and cost.

Orders for collection of Goods in Bombay must be left at the Boree Bunder or Byculla Stations or at the Branch Offices in the Fort or Mandavie road, &c.

W. R. HOARE,
Secretary.
Traffic Manager's Office Bombay Terminus, Oct. 29th 1863

BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK, held under Section 22, of Act No. 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESENT.—George Fo bes, Esq., Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., George Inverarity, Esq., Limjee Manockjee, Esq., Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, Major Baggard, Cursetjee Pallonjee Pow'la, Esq., F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., Edwin Hall, Esq., Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq., and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously,—"That George Forbes, Esq., do take the Chair."

The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the Meeting, and the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees One thousand each.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner.

That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the 31st December 1863, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date, until the 14th January 1864, inclusive.

That any Proprietor failing to pay for the new shares on or before the 14th January 1864, shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 14th January 1864 until the 14th February 1864, and that all new shares not so paid up on 14th February 1864, shall be considered forfeited and disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1864. It was then proposed by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., seconded by Major Baggard, and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting.

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.—"That a Copy of these Proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be also advertized."

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., and seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that with reference to the advertisement published notifying the increase in the Capital of the Bank, the Directors have resolved that upon all new shares paid up before the 31st December 1863, interest up to that date be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 16th October 1863.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.
JOHN CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.
THOMAS BARTON, Manchester, do.
JAMES MARSHALL, Stockport, do.
THOMAS EMMOTT, Oldham, do.
E. C. HOWARD, Stockport, do.
THOMAS WOODS, Wigan, do.
ROBERT PLATT, Stalybridge, do.
H. LITTLEDALE, Liverpool, Cotton Merchant.
FRED STRINER, Accrington, Turkey Red Dyer.
J. BUCKLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner.
JOHN MAYALL, Mossley, do.
JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, Oldham, do.
JOHN WALKER, Bury, do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury, do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton, do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton, do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester, do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester, do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester Merchant.
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
WM. ASHLEY, Bury, do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, (Limited,) are prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of all descriptions of the most approved COTTON GINS, HYDRAULIC and HAND-PRESSES, HORSE OR BULLOCK-POWER MACHINES, HAND-DRIVING WHEELS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
Hertford Chambers, Francis Street, Manchester, 12th Dec. 1862.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
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Shipping.

BOMBAY.

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DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM.
Nov. 9	Behar (s)	Dundas	{ Hongkong 15 Oct., Singapore 23 Oct.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Nov. 9	Joshua	Bartlett	Liverpool.
	City of Brussels	Stobo	Liverpool.
	Subloo Salom	Nacoda	Coorla Mooria.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per Steamer *Behar*, from Hongkong.—Lieutenant Pierson R. E.; Mrs. Pasmore, infant and servant; Mr. Sillar; Mr. Coffin; Mr. Boadil; Mr. Ebrahim; K. Purdhan; B. Bhicajee; J. Morel; A. Abdool Cader; L. Mohabhy and two servants; Captain Steuart; J. Ford; and one Native.

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2.	Coromandel	
3.	Dalhousie	
4.	Goolanar	
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	

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680 Clyde, Woodman—E. Bates & Co.
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co. (c.l. Oct. 11)
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1435 Peru, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
1337 Salsette, Dawson—Stoop, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
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3 6 Brierley, Russell—Fleming and Co. Baker (s). Dundas.
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
297 Daddy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomedbhoy.
1440 Eliza Nicke son, Stearns, Hobart & Co. Euphemus, Purdon.
633 Fazie Akbar, Stafford
1401 Futte Mubarack, Nacoda—Wootumbhoy Manekchund
894 Fyzabool Aziz, Monte. Futtee Allum.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1296 Goolla, Hill Wallace & Co.
560 Govanni Azzopardi, Hugon.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
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Karachee, (s) Cottier.
39 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Marin Gray, Henderson.
397 Markee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—D. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ramro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co. Peri, Nacoda.
Pesang, Blackmore—S. N. & Co.
Pioneer, Woolley, S. N. & Co.
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537 Shah Jahan, Herit.
806 Shen Shah, Gillam.

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742 Singapore.
541 Nepaul, (s) Curling. Volta (s), Thomson.

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459 Jessica, Powill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

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531 Dover Court, Heigh.
967 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

840 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

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896 Briarley, Russell,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones.
738 Akbar, Izzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes.
Chimera, Mott. Aug. 1
336 F. B. zil, Lawe.
467 Fanny, Chase.
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws.
1459 Hereford hire, Walker. July 28
Maria Stewart.
67 Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
357 Telegraph, Jones

FROM LIVERPOOL.

461 Richard Cobden, Randall. Aug. 7

FROM SUNDERLAND.

811 Alipore—Fleming & Co.

FROM THE CLYDE.

783 Assaye, Andrew. July 15
1254 Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 2
599 Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Fike—Fleming & Co. July 1

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—Nov 3, barque, *City of Peterborough*. Captain Wilhelm to London, via Pondicherry.
Do. Ship *Council House*, Captain Thomas, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Davies, Captain J. H., Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.
Kearney, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Department, sick leave, from Rutnagherry.
Stanton, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, sick certificate, from Deesa.
Boldsworth, Captain R., Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Calnell, Lieutenant C. J. S., H. M.'s 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmednugur
Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Establishment, on duty from Aseergurh.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st November, the wife of the Revd. W. Gray, of a daughter.
At Madras, on the 1st November, the wife of T. E. Franck, of a son.
At Morar, Gwalior, on the 1st November, the wife of Major G. R. Hutchinson, of a daughter.
At Lahore, on the 31st of October, the wife of Captain Fuller, R. E., Director of Public Instruction for the Punjab, of a son.
At Pulwull, on the 28th October, the wife of Mr. Henry Blewitt, Customs Department, of a son.
At Kherwarra, on the 8th October, the wife of Wynyard Battye, Esq., Adjutant, Mey war Bheel Corps, of a son.
At Shanghae, on the 1st October, Mrs. G. P. Jordan, of a daughter.
At Shanghae, on the 1st October, Mrs. L. A. Tavares, of a daughter.
At Shanghae, on the 5th September, the wife of R. W. Hallett, of a daughter.
At Hong-Kong, on the 8th October, the wife of H. N. Conger, U. S. Consul, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Chinsura, on the 26th October, by the Revd. F. O. Myrat, Lieutenant James Kaye, Adjutant, 1st Battalion H. M.'s 20th Regiment, to Isabella Jane, third daughter of Charles Ross, Esq.
At Howrah, on the 27th October, by the Revd. L. Poynder, Henry Day Fowler, Surgeon 82nd Regiment, to Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of the late Colonel John Oliver, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

At her residence, Matarpanady, Mazagon, on the morning of the 5th November, Mrs. Ann Stevens, relict of the late John Junius Stevens, Esq., of Bombay, aged 57 years.
At Kus-owlie, on the 31st October, Emilie Louise, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major J. B. Harrison, M.D., 27th P. I.
At Hongkong, on the 26th September, Henry Edward, aged 4 years; on the 28th September, Catherine Ann, aged 2 months, daughter of P. O. B. Twigg, Manager of the Shanghae Carting Company.
At the Deta hment Hospital, Kowloong, on the 6th October, Thomas Knowles, private 99th Regiment, aged 39 years.
At Hongkong, on the 7th October, Jan-, youngest child of Staff Armourer Sergeant William Benham, aged about 10 months.
At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 8th October, Oliver W. Brunt, keeper of the City of Homburg Tavern
At Canton, Bennett's Hospital, Honyoong, on the 4th October George Stebbing, seaman ex *Active*.
At Shanghae, on the 4th August, William Henry Green, of China.
At Amoy, on the 19th September, of remittent fever, Edmund H Pare, aged 26 years, late 2nd Assistant Imperial Maritime Customs.
At Shanghae, on the 18th September, Thomas Cartidge, of the Clarence Hotel, Honghoe; deeply regretted by his numerous friends.
At Hongkong, on the 26th September, Mary Primrose, the youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Roberts, late of Singapore, aged 19 years and 10 months.
At Macao, on the 26th September, Captain Frank Bliss, late Master of the barque *Ly-ee-moo-ee*.
At Hongkong, on the 7th September, Sarah, youngest child of W King, Ordnance Department, aged 2 months and 23 days.
At the Detachment Hospital, Kowloong, on the 29th Sept., Cornelius Murphy, private H. M.'s 99th Regiment, aged 25 years.
At Shanghae, on the 2nd October, Alfred L. Lockwood, of Stamford Conn U. S. A., aged 24 years.
At Shanghae, on the 1st of October Louisa, the beloved wife of Ovid tten, of Bexley Heath, Kent.
At Shanghae, on the 4th October, after a short illness, James Trubshaw, of the firm of Messrs. R. McGregor & Co., of this port.
At Hongque, on the 25th September, of dysentery, Wm. Boynton, a native of Maine, U. S. A., aged 37 years.
At Quinsan, of dysentery, on the 19th September, Lieutenant Rogers, of the 4th Regiment, formerly under Turnkey of the Hongkong Gaol.
At Hongque, of dysenterry, on the 25th September, Capt. James Lynch, of the Quinsan garrison. (This is the 21st officer of the garrison dead in three months.)
At Honkong on the 13th October, on board H. M. S. *Medusa*, Thomas Chancy, of the H. M. gunboat *Fiamer*.
At Honkong, on the 13th October, Susan, wife of C. E. Moore, H. M. Surveyor's Department.
At Hongkong, on the 13th Oct. her, suddenly, of heart disease, Susan, beloved wife of Charles E. Moor, H. M. Purveyor's Department, in the 33rd year of her age.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette* will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " "	0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 " "	1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 " "	2 8 0	" 1 8 0

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. C.'s Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.
Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

The Mail for Zanzibar per Bugla *Nadershaw*, will be closed This day TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 noon.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GUADEL, &c.

The Mail for Kurrachee, Muscat, Guadel, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed This day TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, Vingorla (Sadashewgurh), Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam, and Calcutta, per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee on Scinde, per Steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th ins ant at 11 o'clock A.M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that ... and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat when Steamers place, ... are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched on the ... by our last Overland Steamer of ... month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month i. e. from the former station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe date from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 2ND NOVEMBER TO THE 8TH NOV. 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volts No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Nov. 2	29.927	29 893	73 0	87.0	68.3	71.7	+ 8	None
" 3	29 933	29 8 9	73.0	85 0	68 0	73 4	+ 14	"
" 4	29 898	29 789	73.2	87.2	69 0	79.5	+ 14	"
" 5	29.879	29.7 8	73 5	84 9	70.5	75 2	+ 10	"
" 6	29.88	29.774	73.8	83.0	72.6	75.0	None.	"
" 7	29.913	29.815	73.0	85.4	71.0	74.0	+ 4	"
" 8			Sun day					

Nov. 2.—Cloudless day.
" 3.—Cloudless, dew fell at night.
" 4.—Do. Do.
" 5.—Cirri and cirro Cumuli in the morning and evening; dew fell at night.
" 6.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli before noon; dew fell at night.
" 7.—A cloudless day.

CALENDAR — NOV.—1863.

New Moon .....Wednesday 11d. 0h. 50 4m. P.M.
First Quarter ...Wednesday 18d. 1 h. 56 7m. A.M.
Full Moon .....Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52 5m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues	10	Mercury sets at 4 29	6 5	5 22	10 8	10 27	
Wed.	11	St Martin, Bp	6 6	5 22	10 46	11 6	
Thur	12	Daybreak at 4h 59m.	6 6	5 21	11 26	11 45	
Fri.	13	Britius, Bp.	6 7	5 21	0 4	0 25	
Sat.	14	Twilight ends at 6h 39m [Trinity	6 7	5 21	0 44	1 6	
Sun.	15	24th Sunday after	6 8	5 20	1 28	1 5	
Mon.	16	Venus rises at 2 4'	6 8	5 20	2 14	2 34	

Light 7th November at Trinity Ho. 1m. 24s.

CHRONOL GY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 10th—Mahomed born, 570.
Wednesday 11th.—
Thurs day 12th.—John Baxter born, 1665.—Montreal taken by the Provincials in American War of Independance, 177 .
Friday 13th.—Battle of Deig, 1804.—Battle of Kirkee, 1817.—Fortress of Khelat taken by the English 1839.
Saturday 14th.—Great Earthquake in England, 1318.
Sunday 15th.—First regularly constituted Parliament assembled at Oxford, 1213.—Minorca taken by the English, 1798.
Monday 16th.—Ratisbon born, 1577.—Battle of Poona, 1817.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.
Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentleman newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 20	KURRACHEE	Oct. 30
AGRA	Nov. 3	LAHORE	Oct. 31
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 29	LONDON	Oct 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 23	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Nov. 4
BANGALORE	Nov. 3	MALTA	Oct. 2
CALCUTTA	Oct. 31	MERRUT	Nov. 3
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Nov. 3
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Oct. 2
DELHI	Oct. 29	RANGOON	Sept. 14
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 9
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Oct. 2

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

WE regret to learn from the North West Papers that His Excellency the Governor General has had an attack of illness, caused it is said, by the fatiguing character of the route he has taken in his journey towards the North West Frontier. We are however glad to see it stated his health is again improving, though he has now decided on a change of route It is rumoured that he will now go straight to Lahore. The *Delhi Gazette* says "he and his party were to halt a few days at Holta in the Kangra Valley."

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also at Holta on the 26th, when he visited the Tea plantations there *en route* for Kangra, where he was expected on the 27th, if not detained by rain."

WE learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that "on the night of the 13th Oct., the wife of late Ameer Dost Mohamed Khan, who was the mother of Ameer Shere Allee Khan died a natural death The funeral of the old lady took place on the 14th, and was attended by all the Sirdars and Khan of Cabool. One thousand rupees was given by the Ameer as charity on the occasion.

"Sirdar Nusrolla Khan, the Vakeel of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, with Sirajoodeen and the Bookhara ambassador arrived at Caboul on the 14th."

The same paper states that "news from Peshawur assures us that notwithstanding the threatening appearances in Affghanistan, trade is beginning to revive; and that the routes to the west are opening with a better chance of safety to merchandize than recently appeared at all probable. It is to be hoped that the prospect of uninterrupted communication may be fully realized as the trade is yearly enlarging in importance."

THE *Lahore Chronicle* has the following regarding Chamberlain's field force:—

"There has been no change since our last issue in the position of General Chamberlain's force which still continues to occupy the Umbeylah Pass. The country having been found more difficult than was originally expected, some baggage has been sent back, and further supplies of food, &c. are awaited.

On the 26th instant, a bold attack was made by the Banair people to the number of several thousands, in company with a portion of the Hindostanees, on the strong picket commanded by Colonel Vaughan. The action lasted for several hours. The hill men suffered very severely, their killed being estimated at 170 and many wounded. Our loss was very much less, being 22 killed and 56 wounded, but two Officers, Lieutenants Richmond and Clifford, were killed, and two others wounded. Early accounts will probably be received of the completion of General Chamberlain's arrangements, and of the punishment of the Bonair people, if they continue in opposition."

This seems to us a very serious affair. A loss of upwards of eighty killed and wounded including officers and men, in an encounter with Hill tribes, is something unheard of in our border warfare. With an officer less able, skilful, and experienced in dealing with the border tribes than Colonel Vaughan we should have been inclined to set down an attack resulting in so severe a loss, to rashness and presumption on the part of the officer in command: as it is, there is still something to be explained in respect to our vigilance and our outlook, when we find our pickets and outposts suddenly exposed to attack from "seven thousand men." A large force under Sir Neville Chamberlain now engaged in active operations against the offending tribes on the frontier. The Commanding Officer has a high reputation, and he has been sufficiently long employed in all parts of the Punjab to give him ample knowledge and experience of the tribes, their mode of warfare, and the best plan of fighting them. Nevertheless one cannot but have doubts about the force, and whether it is really composed of the kind of troops best fitted, and under an organization the most suitable, for such irregular service.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar* with the China Mail arrived yesterday morning. The detailed intelligence which this Mail brings, adds little to what has already been summarized by Telegraph regarding the state of affairs in Japan. At Nagasaki great apprehension was entertained of the approach of armed bands, retainers of the disaffected Princes from whom an attack was feared, and all classes of the community there seemed to share in the general feeling of alarm. A body of sailors, patrol the settlement every night, and commissioned and warrant officers from H. B. M. ships *Rattler*, and *Leopard*, had received orders not to sleep on shore.

The feeling of uneasiness which thus prevails seems already to lead towards the demoralization of the inferior classes of Europeans settled in the town in connexion with the commercial intercourse carried on between foreigners and the Japanese. A man named Cavanagh, a ship chandler, in a state of drunkenness, had so brutally maltreated and assaulted a man of the name of Phillips who was his book keeper, and was at the time in bed, that he died within an hour after the assault. Cavanagh was tried and found guilty, but only on a charge of manslaughter, though he was sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labour, and to be deported from Japan. From Yokohama there is no fresh intelligence, everything is at a stand still, and all commercial relations appear to be suspended. It is evident that the attack of the British fleet on the dominions of Prince Satsuma, has only exasperated the Japanese Daimios without frightening them in the least; and if we must first coerce and humble, before we can expect to conciliate them—measures of a far more formidable character than those of Admiral Kuper must be taken, and that promptly, if we expect to produce any wholesome impression by our coercion.

From China itself, the news has little interest. Captain Osborn had arrived out and part of his fleet, but nothing has yet been done for its organization. The terms were being arranged at Peking, where Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn were consulting with Sir Frederick Bruce. The Chinese would be glad enough to see the force organised, the difficulty was likely to be about the pay; if that were not satisfactorily arranged, and security taken for regularity and promptitude in the payment, the maintenance of the force in an efficient state would be impracticable. It was rumoured that Major Gordon was about to assault Soochow: the preparations for doing so were almost complete, he had captured the rebel stockades on the South side, and was about to invest the city on the east side.

There appears to be some excitement in the Malacca straits regarding alleged encroachments of the French in Siam, and about a treaty between the French Admiral la Grandiere, and the Viceroy of Cambodia, a dependent of the King of Siam, for the cession to the French of Cambodia. The treaty is said to acknowledge the Viceroy to be supreme Prince, and to provide that a French Consul should reside in the Capital of Cambodia, and that no Consul from any other nation shall be allowed to reside unless the sanction of the French Consul is first obtained: that no treaty shall be made with any other nation unless previously submitted to and approved by the French Consul, and that no cession of territory whatever shall be made by any other nation. Also, a grant of 500 Cochin of land at the mouth of the Cambodia river.

As the treaty appears to have been made with a subject of the King of Siam who had no power to do so, it is doubtful whether it can be upheld, or whether the French Emperor, notwithstanding his eagerness to obtain a footing for the French nation in the East, will be anxious in this case to do so.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, Capt. Dundas, arrived in Harbour yesterday morning. She left Hong Kong on the 15th Oct., Singapore on the 23rd, Penang on the 25th and Point de Galle on the 3rd Nov., the following is the list of Passengers,

Lieutenant Pierson R. E.; Mrs. Pasmore, infant and servant; Mr. Sillar; Mr. Coffin; Mr. Boadil; Mr. Ebrahim; K. Purdhan; B. Bhicajee; J. Morel; A. Abdool Cader; L. Mohabhoy and two servants; Captain Steuart; J. Ford; and one Native.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail, Oct.* 15.)

THE London Mail of August 26th arrived here on the 6th instant. Her advices were anticipated by two private steamers which arrived on the previous day.

The past fortnight, in Japan, has been barren of political events, but the general aspect of affairs there is unfavourable. At Nagasaki, the British Consul had been informed by the Governor that large bodies of armed men were beginning to appear in the neighbourhood, and that he couldnot undertake to control them. It would therefore, he said, be necessary for foreigners to be upon their guard, and go about armed; the Consul stated that in the event of any attack upon the foreign settlement, the naval authorities should fire upon the aggressors, and if the town suffered from the same fire it could not be helped. It is stated that numerous assassinations of native merchants have taken place, and that the men attacked have been those who dealt with foreigners The reports are various with regard to what is going on in the country. The Prince of Chosew, whose batteries fired upon the foreign vessels in the Straits of Simonoasaki, is said to be actively hostile from foreign interests, and the trade of Nagasaki. He has commenced stopping junks to and from that port, and is believed to encourage the lawless acts of the armed bands in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki. The Dutch intend to avenge the insult done to their flag, and are said to be getting ready for active operations. This is a new feature in the attitude of this nation in its Japanese relations, but it is probably desired that common cause should be made with the English, so that Holland may share in the results of a general war. Meanwhile affairs at Nagasaki are in as miserable a condition a possible. Social relations even appear to be getting unhinged, for we read that a shipchandler went home drunk one evening dragged his book-keeper from bed, and beat him so unmercifully as to cause his death soon afterwards. The American Consul, before whom he was tried, sentenced the man to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

From Yokohama, the news is uninteresting. Some of the more powerful Daimios are said to be pressing the Tycoon hard to take up an attitude hostile to foreigners, and to expel them from the country. The Prince of Satsuma is looked upon as the head of the party who demand the immediate expuls

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 8th November 1863.

BROACH.—Fine light S.W.
BULSAR.—Clear.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
SURAT.—Fair.

At 9 hours of the 9th November 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair.
KOLAPORE.—Fair light, S W. wind.
KURRACHEE.—Fair and calm.
SURAT.—Fair.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for Hearing on Thursday the 12th of November 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Cullianjee Heerjee *vs.* Soonderjee Narrunjee,—For Hearing.

Brageerthebhaee widow and adm. *vs.* Succaram Luxmonjee and others,—For Hearing.

Crustnabayee widow and others *vs.* Nurbudabaee widow and others.—For Hearing.

Mooruddeen Vithoobundass *vs.* Rajmull Bhagmull.—For Hearing on further directions and cost.

Cammoo Yacoob trading &c. *vs.* Weosmad Wookerdah and others.—For Hearing.

Vurdman Poonsey *vs.* Mooljee Sewal and others,—For Hearing.

Luckumsey Purbut and others *vs.* Vurdman Poonsey and others,—For Hearing.

NEWS LETTERS.

PESHAWUR, *27th October.*

The weather for the last three days has been delightfully mild and vernal like. In consequence, "a respite from anguish a moment is felt" by the residents of the valley; a vast proportion of whom (your humble correspondent not exempted) had for weeks been more or less prostrated by ague, and other ills attendant on the sudden turn of the season The temperature last week attained a minimum of 60° at sunrise in the shade of a verandah, while 82° a common range at midday. For the cast ;was month, the health of the troops has been very precarious. All the hospitals have been fill to overflowing, while in the barrack-rooms every third man at least might be found at any hour of the day swaddled up in blankets and great coats. Considering the small number of artillery left in the station, the demands for the funeral gun-carriage have been dismally frequent among the Hussars; cases of sickness have been almost equally numerous, but have not in many instances been any way serious. Among the Highlanders the proportion of sickness has been rather smaller, and the two or three deaths which have occurred are not attributable directly to the circumstances under which I am happy to say that the beginning of an improvement is everywhere apparent, Last week, a man of the Highlanders was found dead in bed, under circumstances which plainly connected rum or some poisonous substitute for it, with the cause. The official guardians of military health and morals have ever since been tugging at the Gordian knot presented by the question how a private soldier could possibely obtain liquor in so destructive a quantity Your correspondent never tells tales out of school, and cannot therefore aid the inquire with the gossip which he has heard floating lover the station. *Jo hua so hua.* I shall take an early opportunity of of exposing in detail the evils and absurdities of the exsiting canteen system, when this recent gleaning of illustration will be *apropos.* Lest the teetotal party should be tog triumphant over the above "frightful example," I hasten to record, that an evening or two after an aged popwalla, while vending the beverage, "which cheers but not inebriates," at the door of the 79th canteen, was suddenly seized with some internal malady—"cholera-morbus in the guts," as Burns phrases it,—and in a few minutes was a corpse. His partner in trade, amid his vociferous grief, threw out an insinuation that the deceased had been kicked by some irrecognizable Sahib. A wearisome and vexatious tour of Courts of Inquiry ensued, and ended in smoke. The remains of the deceased lay in state for a day at the end of the R-gimental bazaar, and were duly serenaded by all the hookah and tom-tom loving fraternity of the place, to whom the event must have been a welcome one. I must beg leave, through your columns, to caution the public of the Division, and also visitors to the camp about to be formed at Lahore, against having any dealings with a certain firm, whose business is of a very general description, chiefly underground, whose managing partner is the Rev. Mr. Carnie *alias* Carnie Esq., Civil Service, and whose capital consists solely of the bankrupt relics of a firm which was at one time liberally drawn on by a contemporary journal, and highly admired by a class of its readers. These hereabouts, who do not fancy being themselves entangled in a charge of forgery, had best take case just now that any bills they may accept are well authenticated. On Thursday evening last r ball was got up in the Station Assembly Room, by the merchants and various departmental officers. The Bands of the Hussars attending, and dancing was kept up to a pretty long hour in the morning. The Amateurs of the Hussars appear to-night in "The Lost Ship." The Corporals of the 79th are to make an experiment in the beginning of November. Being a maiden effort, the subject is of course "Rob Roy;" which seems to be as much a staple in Scotch Regiments as *saut* is at Dysart. Petitions are going in, praying in Cantonments, that Murree refugees being fast flocking back. The camp at Cherat will be broken up at the end of the month. I believe any of the quondam advocates of Cherat who have had a fair personal trial of it, are now pretty well convinced of their error. Your correspondent having had the temerity, if it must be so called, to tell the truth about this place from the first in spite of universal opposition, may now put in serious candour the query of the contented "I am I right, or any other man?" On Sunday last, the hour of morning service was changed to the approved home time, 11 A.M By the by, in the absence of the Reverend Mr. Morrison, when the Presbyterians of the station are reduced to accept the offices of the Episcopalian chaplain, it is difficult to guess why they cannot meet that gentleman's convenience so far as to march to his church; where there is room enough and to spare. This course would be more convenient to them, than the weekly exhibition of half-dressed Celts, stalking along their lines in the attitude which Grecian sculptors assign to Atlas, the place of *orbisterrorum* being occupied by a huge barrack form. I calculate such a mortification of flesh and bone promotes anything but piety in its subjects. The accounts from the Sitana frontier are distressing A reconnoitring party has been fired on, and Lieutenant Gillies, R. A., shot dead. The expedition suffers the utmost privation from cold, and want of shelter and provisions. The professions of friendship made by some tribes prove to have been a mere decoy. The snow will set in soon when further progress will be impossible. "Our present company"—the Hussars and Highlanders—have reason to be thankful even for another drill season in Peshawur.

Last week a spirited cricket match was played on the station ground by the officers of the west end of the cantonments against those of the east. A theft of two Rifles, by those everlasting hill robbers, is reported from Cherat. At head quarters all barrack doors are now ordered to be shut at night. So far well: but the facts should not be overlooked that many of the doors being deficient of bars, may be shut, but cannot be fastened; and that in a room thus bunged up with no fire burning to produce a current, the atmosphere becomes almost stifling. Some plan of ground ventilation is urgently demanded in these barracks. The high placed windows and sky-lights are useless; because the gases evolved in respiration are specifically heavier than air at any known expression of temperature. The performance of the Hussar Amateurs is indefinitely postponed owing to the illness of two or three of the cast. Better at once wait for a healthier season than imperil the credit of the Club by a possible *faux pas.* My attention has been called to the quality of bread issued to the troops, which for some days past has been sour and musty. Grievances of this sort should not of course figure in a public journal; and would not require to do so, if a soldier on making a complaint, were always sure to meet an "officer and gentleman," who should treat him with civility, redress his wrongs if well established, and courteously correct his misconception if any were made. But for every chance a common soldier has of such a reception, he has at least, half a chance to be confronted with a supercilious boar, who will call him a "grumbling pig," tell him the rations are a d—d sight too good for the like of him," and nearly lift him off his feet with a threat of the guard room. Most people in India are aware, that in virtue of the Commander-in-Chief's late excellent order, the soldiers should themselves, through their delegated orderly men, but the grand jury at the ration ground. We are to far north at Peshawur to understand so democratic a statute as this by our own intelligence. Happily, the Major General is now among us; and from what we have already observed of his government, we have no doubt that he will in due time bring us to a "practical understanding of the above, and several other plain statutes both of legal right and common humanity. I understand has been sweping down some of the cobwebs at Fort Asper with no ceremonious hand. It is highly desirable that for a time, a least, his supervision should be a decidedly active nature. Yesterday afternoon, a set of horse races came off, got up chiefly by the officers of the 7th Hussars. In friendly contests of this sort the result is of little public moment. It matters little whether Peter is pillaged to pay Paul, or *vice versa* The present diversion is every thing. Two spirited three-quarter mile races were run. The first was won by a couple of lengths, by Mr. Forsyth, on a chestnut pony; the remaining two competitors almost abreast The second, in which five ponies started, was easily won by Dr. Thornhill's black pony "Ranger. The proceedings then assumed a decidedly comic character. Some half-dozen hurdle races were run on the Hussars, drilli course. In each case only one candidate got in reasonable time, Mr Le Marchant being the hero of the day. Great fun was excited by the vagaries of the other ponies, which would fly off at a tangent, and go tearing through the crowd the wags in which would shout to the tantalized riders to "pull the other way." Mr. Lennon of the Highlanders was particularly unfortunate, and well illustrated the proverb—"there's many a slip,' twixt the cup and the lip." While cantering the course, (his opponents nowhere) and hearing the second last race, his triumphant career was suddenly arrested by the yelping of an "infernal beast" of a dog. His pony sternly refused to take the fence for a quarter of an hour during which time another competitor collected himself out of an old brick field and coolly proceeded to the winning post. The sports would doubtless have been well appreciated in a normal condition of the station; but everybody here is at present half dead, and not over 500 spectators attended.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 13.

BENGAL.

THE Government of India, ever alive to injustice committed by the H me authorities towards public servant, has warmly taken up the case of the Warrant Officers who-e treatment by Sir Charles Wood we exposed some time ago. Acting on the memorial of one of the Calcutta officers, the Military Finance Department has recommended that a fixed number of Veteran Commissions be allotted to each Presidency, in the proportion of six Captains and fourteen Lieutenants for Bengal, and a similar numb r for Madras and Bombay combined. Sir Robert Napier and the Calcutta Council have supported the proposal, and the Viceroy has sent it home with his favourable opinion. If adopted all cause for heart-burning and jealousy will be removed. The non-commissioned officers will know what they have to expect, and justice will be done to the army of each Presidency. There is a proposal, we understand, to classify the present Warrant Officers in the three grades of Deputy Assistant Commissary, Assistant Commissary, and Deputy Commissary, with the pay and pension of Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain respectively. The difficulty in the case is that warrant Officers have not hitherto reached the advanced grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary till after thirty-eight years' service. The new scheme proposes to quicken promotion for the future, by forcing all who hold Veteran Commissions to retire after a certain time. The whole question is of immense importance to the steady soldier, for he has in the English Army no other career. Whether the scheme will induce that educated class of men to come to India in the ranks, who were of good family but longed for a Bohemian life, however, we doubt.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 29.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain T. P. Deverill, 90th Regiment. The melancholy event occurred yesterday morning.—*Mofussilite, Nov.* 3.

ON Thursday the 29th ultimo, we had the pleasure of witnessing the Meerut Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, press their first bale of cotton under their new iron screw which they have just received here from their godowns.

The bale containing little over three maunds of cotton, was compressed without the slightest trouble into the space of 2½ cubic feet. The time occupied in pressing including lashing and sewing did not exceed thirty minutes. A large concourse of natives were assembled in the Company's godowns to witness the operation and repeatedly expressed their profound astonishment to see such a large quantity of cotton reduced to so small a compass. The Company, we hear, are now ready to receive cotton, and from what we have seen of their screws, we anticipate they will have a lucrative and busy season. The Company have Agencies at Allygurh and Koorjan.—*Id.*

His Highness the Maha Rajah Sheo Dan Singh Buhadur of Ulwar, his age of minority being over has been invested with the full charge of his principality, and the Regency Council dissolved by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council. He received the charge on the 24th September last, in a grand Durbar held on that day, numerously attended by all the nobles and courtiers of the Raj, and Captain George Hamilton, the Political Agent, who delivered the Khureeta containing the charge to be given to the Maha Rajah, and caused it to be read aloud to the whole audience.

This was a happy day at Ulwar. All the inhabitants of the town looked highly delighted to see their rightful owner on the Guddee.

The Prince is said to be a very intelligent goodnatured and generous youth, and to possess a good share of common sense. The method he has adopted to manage the affairs of his State, and administer justice to his subjects augurs speedily a happy reign. He has not left all his affairs to the care of one Dewan or Minister (as is generally the case with the native Princes,) in order to enjoy himself in ease and revelry, or in idle sport but has energetically proceeded to take the reins of power and handle them himself.

This promising Prince has devised a new plan. He has formed a New Court called Ijlashkhas, in which he sits daily, and personally transacts all the business of his State. He has also fixed some days in a week when all his subjects are allowed free access to him to represent their grievances both by means of written petitions and verbally. Such an access is almost quite a new thing in a Native Durbar. We congratulate him on the happy opening of his career and wish him success.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, *(20th Rupeeoos-sance,) 5th Oct.*—"Ameer Shere Allee Khan, having been invited by Sirdar Yahaya Khan, went to the Sirdar's house and took his breakfast there, while Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan held the durbar and ordered the Tehseeldars to make up the accounts of the arrears of the troops.

In the evening a letter was received from Muneer Khan Feregooli Khan from Bamean, informing the Ameer, that Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan was very badly off there, and was ready to escape to Bulkh, and that Sirdar Mohamed Hoosain Khan, brother of Uslum Khan had left for Cabool.

6th October.—Ameer Shere Allee Khan called for the statements of the revenue which has been realized from the different provinces for the present year, and was surprised to see that six lacs of rupees had been received over and above what was really due by the zemeendars. &c. The Ameer also finding out that about three lacs of rupees were due to the troops as their arrears of pay, ordered four thousand sowars and sepoys who were lately engaged, to be discharged and paid off. Out of these discharged troops Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan and Mohamed Ruffeek Khan have kept about six hundred and fifty, to be paid from their own pockets.

Sirdar Mohamed Hoosain Khan brother of Uslum Khan, with ten sowars arrived in Cabool to-day, and having paid his dues to the Ameer, went to his house. Ameer Shere Allee Khan ordered a guard to be placed over Mohamed Hoosinn Khan's house with instructions not to let any one go to the Sirdar as long as he was in Cabool.

7th October.— The following letter from Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan was received from the neighbourhood of Bameau—"Sirdar Nauroolla Khan, Yakeel, on the part of Sirdar Mohamed Uzul Khan with Akhoondzada Sirjooddeen and the Bookhara Ambassadors are on their way to Cabool; please send a writer to assist me in realizing the revenue"—Mohamed Mirza was ordered to go and join the Meer Akhore in Bameau.

Nazir Naum Khan's letter from Heerat was received to the effect that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan is resolved to cause disturbances in Heerat. The Sirdar is constantly writing to the Khans of Heerat and to the Turkomans of Murve and Surrukish to rise, and the result is that the roads from Heerati to Ghooryan and Mushed are already closed to travellers.

The Nazir has begged the Ameer in his letter to send Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to Heerat without any delay.

8th October.—Ameer Shere Allee Khan having asked the Khans and Sirdars' opinion about sending Mohamed Allee Khan to Heerat, was told by them all conjointly that Mohamed Allee Khan ought not to be spared from Cabool.

9th October.—Rumour is prevailing in Cabool to the effect that letters from Ameer Shere Allee Khan addressed to the chiefs of Bulkh encouraging them to rise have been intercepted by Sirdar Mohamed Uzul Khan, and that Sirdar Nusrolla Khan with a letter from Uzul Khan upon the subject is coming to the Ameer.

It has been after all settled that Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan is not to go to Heerat, Shahmurd Khan of Jellalabad is spoken off as likely to go to Heerat

10th October.—Twenty camel loads of ammunition had been dispatched to Kelati-Ghilzaie.

A Kafila has just arrived from Candahar, and it is as certained from the people accompanying it that Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan has screwed out fifty thousand rupees from a Candahare Hindoo named Raja, and is every day torturing upon the citizens to get money

Every merchant in Candahar is ordered to pay five thousand rupees.

Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan has given out in Candahar that the object of his collecting this money is that he is going to march with an army on Kelat-i-Nuseer. Sirdar Mohamed Khan, is said to be playing other tricks with the Candaharees, that is he orders them to open all their shops on a particular day and arrange their goods for him to see, like Futteh Alee Shah used to do and when he visits the Bazar, he purchases goods to the amount of thousands of rupees, and does not pay a single fraction. This was not the case with Futteh Alee Shah, he used always to pay in cash two rupees for one rupee's worth of goods.

11th October.—The following letter from the Khans and Chiefs of Heerat was received today by the Ameer.

"As Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, and Nazir Naeem Khan, are oppressing the people, many have left Heerat to settle in Mushed and Kanyat, and if measures are not taken soon to keep the citizens from deserting Heerat, in a short time the city will be ruined."

Having consulted the Sirdars about the matter, Ameer Shere Allee Khan, decided upon sending Shah Murd Khan to Heerat to arrange the business there, and to call Mohamed Yakoob Khan to Cabool.

A number of citizens of Zoormut waited on the Ameer, informed him that Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan was punishing the men (who had received Khilluts from the Ameer) by blowing them from guns, and that the Sirdar was fortifying the fort and enlisting troops.

A letter has been received from Kelat, from which it is ascertained that there have been some skirmishes between the men of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan and the Kelati Ghilzai, and that the Sirdar intends to take Kelat.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 3.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE learn from a Native (reliable) source that owing to the heavy rain during the early part of last week, the communication between Loodeeana and Phlour was all but cut off the bridge having suffered very much. The quantity of rain guaged at Phlour during the 27th, and 28th October, was no less than six inches, and the whole country is rejoicing, as it well may, at the splendid harvest prospect this fall has opened out. Three farmers lost their lives at Phlour by the fall of a house. From all parts of the upper Punjab we continue to receive similarly favourable accounts of the downpour.—*Delhi Gazette Nov* 3.

A RUMOUR is abroad, and we believe on high authority, that H. M.'s 48th Regiment *stands fast* at Lucknow for another year. This will be rather inconvenient to many officers of that Corps who have been early in the market with their property. But in all other respects, the continuance of the Regiment amongst us, will be hailed with pleasure by the community at large. —*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 4.

OUR Baree Doab Correspondent writes as follows on the 27th instant:—"You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that we are having a fine and, apparently, general fall of rain, after a famine-threatening intermisson of sixty four days On the 15th October the thermometer stood, at sunrise in the open air, at 51 degrees. From that day it began gradually to rise, clouds gathering, and three days ago we had a severe electric disturbance, though no lightnings. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 65 degrees, or 14 degrees higher than on the 15th, the clouds thickening considerably; and it began to drizzle at three this morning, and as I am writing, 8 A. M. it is coming down "handsomely," with every appearance of a continuation. The grain dealers, seeing the crisis was at hand, tightened their prices yesterday, and gram rose from 37 to 32 seers per rupee, two days hence it will be forty seers, if not more, while it is difficult to cultivate on the great breadth of land that will be sown with wheat as soon as it clears up. The country has reason to be thankful for the blessi g bestowed The fall is most opportune, such as will rescue us from the natural and great anxiety felt as to the prospects of the cold weather crops * * * Since writing the above it has been coming down in torrents, and all our drains are as full as in the middle of the rain ."—*Id*

IT MAY INTEREST SOME OF OUR READERS to learn that Umballa has recently been visited by a storm equal to a hurricane. It came from the north-east, and was at its height during the night between the 27th and 28th instant, and lasted altogether about twenty-four hours. During its progress from 5-30 P. M. 27, to 7 A.M. 28th, five inches of rain fell, accompanied by a furious north-east wind. In the forenoon of the 28, there was a lull and at noon wind and rain had ceased. The total rain-fall was five inches and a half. The thermometer, on the open air, showed 60° at 7 A. M. of 28th; 66° at sunrise of 27th.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 31.

A friend writing from the neighbourhood of Googaira says :—

"The Deputy Commissioner is collecting a fearful lot of things for the coming Exhibition Captain Cooper of the Stud Department came in here on the 23rd, with a large camp to inspect the mares and horses of the district. Though there are some fine mares in this part of the country, yet the Jats having been informed that a *Ghorawalla* had come have sent all their best cattle into the bar or jungle, and brought a number of rips of Fattoos for the inspection of the Superintendent The people here are very touchy about their mares. I believe the cause of the rebellion among the Jats in 1857, was mainly owing to some of the authorities having taken a fancy to mare belonging to one of the chiefs.

The whether is very cloudy and calm just now but healthy. Our Deputy Commissioner goes out into the district to-morrow to visit Saheewall our new station that is to be, and from the goodness they won't remove it from this place, for I am interested in it as I have got a house of my own here.

Captain Cooper's camp left this for Goojranwalla yesterday—Sunday."—*Id.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.

(Times, Sept. 25.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The extensive alterations and improvements in Paris have entailed a great many changes in the names of sects and the numbering of houses, and although those changes, of course, must occasion for a time some confusion and annoyance to the public, their ultimate results will be highly beneficial, since they suggest and facilitate the removal of certain abuses that had crept in. In the suburbs many of the streets were very irregularly numbered. The same names were also given, and indeed still belong, although soon to be altered, to a great number of streets and squares. Thus, there are 18 Church streets or squares, 7 called after the *Mairie* or Mayoralty-house, 16 called Mary, 16 Notre Dame, &c. The Prefect of the Seine appointed a commission to examine and report upon the subject. It soon met at first a great deal more difficult to name and number the streets and houses of a great city, and to put up those names and numbers in clear characters and a conspicuous way; nevertheless, it is only within about 6 years that the task has been accomplished in a tolerably correct manner and it still is by no means perfect, but requires correction and revision—this partly, however, owing to recent demolitions and reconstructions. Formerly it was by the signs of the shops or by landmarks such as churches, palaces, and other remarkable edifices that people found their way to the points they wished to reach. When streets were named it was common to give them most ill-sounding, and even infamous appellations, according to the caprice of the high authorities. Early in the 17th century this began to be changed, and the improvement continued. The names of princes and of municipal functionaries were adopted by new streets, and afterwards those of illustrious men of letters. When, in 1782 the Odeon was opened under the title of the Theatre Francais, the streets around it received the names of Corneille, Racine, Molière, Voltaire, Crebillon, and Regnard. M Merruau, resident of the commission, has exposed in his report the plan he has in progress by drawing up a series of nuances of victories, events glorious for France. Illustrious and distinguished men not excluding the names of great foreigners "provided their glory in no degree wounded the national feeling and had an universal character." Only a certain number of names are given in this certain spirit of appropriateness was observed The greatest through-fares are to have "august names, the object of public gratitude." M. Merruau it is to be observed, is no little of a courtier. "Some years ago," he says :—

"The heir of the great and wise thoughts of the First Napoleon restored to the thoroughfares of Paris the denominations revolution of 1848 had pretended to efface, and now we see, to the honour of the present reign, the Pont Louis Philippe, overthrown by the popular tempest 14 years ago, consecrated of different materials and at another point, and resume the name of Louis Philippe, engraved on the stone of its balustrades."

The example is not happily chosen. The retention of the name of the Duc d'Orleans King will hardly atone for the unjust confiscation of the estates of the Orleans family, and is, indeed, the giving of a stone where bread was required This sort of adulation, however, is rife at the present day, and one is often shocked to see men of whom better things, might have been hoped stooping to adopt as a political maxim the principle of street-naming, the report proceeds as follows :—

"Around the triumphal arch of *l'Etoile*, the avenues which diverge in all directions will divide among themselves the memories of victories. The Military-road become a continuation of 20 boulevards, will be adorned by the names of the Marshals of the First Empire, whose heroic shades will thus environ the heart of France; nearer to the old barrier, to points defended in 1814 will be placed the names of several of the warriors who then distinguished themselves. Near the churches the names of saints, prelates renowned preachers, near the ramparts and industrial centres those of engineers, inventors, celebrated manufacturers; by banks near the hospitals, astronomers and learned men near the Observatory and the schools, &c" The result is a selection of names of various classes and in the following proportion; Victories, treaties 23; sovereigns, princes, 6; saints, prelates, preachers, &c., 37; statesmen, magistrates, lawyers, 40; marshals, generals, 73; philosophers, poets, historians, learned men, 35; painters and sculptors, 39; architects, 10 musical composers, 18; dramatists, 2; mathematicians and astronomers, 29; chemists, physicians, 11 Also 20 engineers, 10 inventors and manufacturers, 6 physicians, 13 naturalists and agriculturists, 93 Countries territories provinces, rivers; and 74 sundries. Altogether, of which 444 are new names given to old streets, and 64 are quite streets. The inscriptions of street names, &c, are in white letters on blue enamelled slabs (what is called the Volvic lave), which is found to be the best thing yet discovered for rendering the words tolerably legible at night. The commission declares its preference for illuminated plates or lamps but the expense would impose upon the city.

The *Invalide Russe* says that on the 9th inst. began the clearing of the forests along the railroad from Warsaw to Vienna. Objections had been made to this measure. It was said the people would perish in cutting down the trees, this valuable wood ought to be preserved, and two companies of infantry sent to act as woodcutters. It was considered, however, by Government that such a force would be very insufficient to advance the work rapidly, since the destruction of the forests is decreed along a distance of 200 versts—all the trees to be cut down that grow within 200 yards of the line of railway, and all those that grow within 1,000 yards of the stations. An order was given to proceed immediately with this work, and to employ in it all the peasants of the surrounding country. On the 9th of September the axe resounded along the whole line, from Skiermewice to the frontier. The peasants who are paid about 1s. a day, and allowed to take away the wood they cut, came forward at the first summons, and the work progresses briskly. According to the same authority, the Polish administration of the railways is likely soon to be replaced by a Russian one, it having been proved by the investigations made that hitherto it has not been so much the insurgent bands as the employés themselves who destroyed bridges and broke up the road.

THE AMERICAN IDOL.

(Spectator, Sept. 26.)

IT has often been supposed that the one vice of a paper constitution is that it is paper, and that paper will tear. The great spectacle of the North American democracy—nay, we ought probably to say, of both North and South—at the present moment warns us of a far greater danger in the opposite direction, namely, that with some races of men at least, a *popular* paper constitution may acquire too final and absolute an ascendancy over their whole political life, may take the place of reason, and conscience, and sentiment; may dominate, in fact, with a tyranny far more inflexible than custom and tradition the whole growth of the people's institutions. The Abbe Hue said he saw a sacred tree in Thibet on every leaf of which some Thibetan characters were written,—on the young leaf in a rudimentary, on the mature, in a perfectly legible form. If the Abbé were more of a moralist we should have supposed that he were indulging in a parable on the marvellous ease with which even very complicated opinions may sometimes be so engraved on the mind of a great national stock, that from the tenderest age they begin to appear in germ on the infant mind, and sprout, with more physical growth, into indelible oracles incorporated by the nature of the new generation from the reason of the old. Such, at all events, appears to us to be the miracle of the American political mind. It was as thoroughly papered with the Constitution at the time of the Union, that young America has, at the earliest age, in the place of Locke's "tabula rasa," an incipient copy of the Constitution discernible in its texture as an "innate idea," and statesmen think of it as the law which *underlies* right and wrong, and may rival in immutability the principles of numbers and the axioms of geometry. Without exaggeration, there exists for the principles of the United States Constitution a reference far more profound than the Jews ever showed to the Tables of the Law. Even the able letter we published last week from our correspondent in New York seems us to have striking testimony to this feeling, though the writer admits that one change is needed in the Constitution—the obliteration of the recognition there extended to the institution of slavery. Indeed the paragraph in which he at once confesses and defends the *legalism* of American politics seems to us a striking exposition of the political creed of cultivated Americans. For if there be so strong a belief in the human will as to attribute a sanctity and a conspicuous way; nevertheless, it is only within about 6 years that the task has been accomplished in a tolerably correct manner and it still is by no means perfect, but requires correction and revision—this partly, however, owing to recent demolitions and reconstructions. Formerly it was by the signs of the shops or by landmarks such as churches, palaces, and other remarkable edifices that people found their way to the points they wished to reach. When streets were named it was common to give them most ill-sounding, and even infamous appellations, according to the caprice of the high authorities. Early in the 17th century this began to be changed, and the improvement continued. The names of princes and of municipal functionaries were adopted by new streets, and afterwards those of illustrious men of letters. When, in 1782 the Odeon was opened under the title of the Theatre Francais, the streets around it received the names of Corneille, Racine, Molière, Voltaire, Crebillon, and Regnard. M Merruau, resident of the commission, has exposed in his report the plan he has in progress by drawing up a series of nuances of victories, events glorious for France. Illustrious and distinguished men not excluding the names of great foreigners "provided their glory in no degree wounded the national feeling and had an universal character." Only a certain number of names are given in this certain spirit of appropriateness was observed The greatest through-fares are to have "august names, the object of public gratitude." M. Merruau it is to be observed, is no little of a courtier. "Some years ago," he says :—

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NAPOLEON IN POLAND.

(Spectator, Sept 26.)

Wearily, though without despair, we once more call the attention of our readers to that strange series of battles, manifestoes, intrigues, diplomatic struggles, and political failures which is called shortly "the Polish affair." Events have occurred during the week, some of which may prove of importance, and all of which, tending as they do to a single definite end deserve something more than a passing comment. For the past six months this journal, which on the American affairs has the ill fortune to find itself wholly opposed to the sympathies of the class to whom it appeals has on the Polish question been as widely at variance with that class's conviction. The educated million, wishing always the independence of Poland, believe that it cannot be secured without intervention, and that intervention is hopeless. We believe, on the contrary, that apart from contingencies like the death of Lord Palmerston or the Emperor of the French, intervention is, to say no more, the most probable of many improbabilities. In spite of the growing lassitude of the English public mind, of the dispersion of the half-dozen men who really govern Europe in search of recreation, of the slow but visible decline in the military power of the rebellion—a decline confirmed by pronounced Liberals who have quitted Warsaw within the week—and of the almost universal opinion that Poland is lost to us the only one which thoughtful men are justified in accepting. It is based on two leading ideas—that Russia prefers battle to any concession in the matter and that Louis Napoleon will accept battle rather than a final diplomatic defeat on a subject which his people, partly from a noble and partly from selfish motives, have taken so deeply to heart. The events of the week, whatever their ultimate meaning, at least tend in a high degree to confirm both those impressions.

The Russian answers to the three Powers have been published at length, and amount in the aggregate to a polite refusal to tolerate further discussion. Cast to the last degree, and full of the formal suavity one sees in its full perfection only in a lawyer's letter, they are to the full as menacing in the most truculent American despatch of the sansculotist English ultimatum. Prince Gortschakoff plays to all the part of Medea, and insists on cutting up the living body before applying the elixir of youth. Pacification, he says, must precede the concession of the intended reforms. In other words, the Czar intends to subjugate Poland utterly before he discusses treaties, and, as *Le Nord* triumphantly boasts, he has withdrawn his brother as representative of those clement ideas which are but "illusions," and which it is necessary "to determinate by a vigorous military action, which may re-assure the peaceable population, and re-establish in the country, order, safety, and calm." A nation is to be put to death, and then the executioner will discuss, if it be his pleasure, the justice of the sentence and the dignified mercy of the judge. This is addressed to all Europe, but to France Prince Gortschakoff adds something more. M. Drouyn de Lhuys in language which, when a Bonaparte utters it, has force had claimed for France full liberty, and left to Russia the responsibility of her actions. Prince Gortschakoff calmly accepts the covert menace, and in language which, if full of arrogance, is not devoid of dignity, throws it back upon France. "Toleration of the plans of the Revolution," says the Russian Minister, "is only to be feared from those Powers which may be determined to pursue, under an appearance of diplomatic action within the limits of international engagements, the realization of the most extreme desires of the Polish Revolution and the subversion of the European equilibrium."

The notion of equilibrium is explained by a memorandum in which Prince Gortschakoff re-asserts that Russia in 1812 held Poland by right of conquest, and that the treaties of 1815 could give to the Western Powers no right of interference in her internal affairs. In short, 1815 notwithstanding the kingdom of Poland is an integral part of Russia, and all such beyond external criticism as the course of justice in Moscow or administration of the mines in Siberia. Language like this would never have been employed had not the Russian Government finally made up its mind. Apparent concessions are so easy and great States so placable, when placability will avoid war, that Prince Gortschakoff under other circumstances would, at least, have argued. He now only announces that argument is at an end. It is with the same resolution that the Government, with its branch still in disorder, its armies on war, which defend nobody against the Poles, but will protect the coast against any sudden descent, and that the Czar has sanctioned an extraordinary innovation. Under any menace from France, the weak point of Russia is not so much Warsaw as Finland, for France must always seek to use Sweden as her base, and Finland is and must be the Brandenburg of the Czar's system, a service far more absolutely ruinous than any other,—the form of all the working machinery of administration, leaving nothing open to the modifying influence of a tentative experience, making the whole framework of detail as rigid and immutable as the *negative* principles of Magna Charta and Bill of Rights, on which, as our correspondent says, the whole system is built up. In England *nothing* is beyond the ordinary reach of legislative enactment, while all our principal administrative machinery is the mere matter of elastic usage, which has altered materially within the memory of living men, and will alter in nature as the experience of the country alters, as the pressure of one evil is relaxed and another appears in its place. To instance a very ordinary example, William III. was his own Foreign Minister, and the Cabinet itself is a mere free growth of tentative usage, entirely outside the legislative interference. Any change we could ever come when definite party conflicts in Parliament should fall into decay, and more refined modes of gauging the nation's will and confidence had gradually superseded it, then, doubtless, without any spasmodic effort, without any ostensible change, we should find that the choice of the Ministry would be regulated by new usages, in which party defeats and victories would play no part. This is what we mean by the elasticity of our constitution, and of this large provision for growth, and decay, and change of all sort, we are very justly proud.

Now, let us consider our correspondent's arguments. No roomy provisions of this kind, he hints, are needed in America. When we ask why, he replies,—first, that is no kingly prerogative to watch. Is there, then, no equivalent for this prerogative in America,—nay, more than equivalent for it? Is the President's prerogative a power which, once stereotyped, it is immaterial to modify, from age to age, as the special circumstances of the generation require? At one time it may require to be restricted, at another to be enlarged; but the American Constitution ignores the movement of history, and is blind to the changing conditions of national wants. Except in the variety of capacity of the individual occupant of the office,—which is by virtue of this very constitution almost an accident,—there is absolutely no more *possibility* of expanding or contracting his political influence as the exigencies of the time might require, than of expanding or contracting the continent over which he rules. Next, says our correspondent, there is no privileged order to sustain or restrain,—which is contrary to the fact, as this rebellion sufficiently witnesses. But were even slavery and every distinction of race constitutionally extinguished, it would still be untrue that all opening for the regulative influence of popular confidence on class privilege would

fair to us, as we may see indeed by comparing the different forms in which different German critics express their vaunt. Gervinus, for example, complains of our entanglement in mere verbal discussion. We turn back to Ulrici, whom Gervinus to a great extent follows, and find that he accuses the English of an exclusive attention to the characterization of Shakespeare's personages, to the neglect of the so-called ground-ideas. Once more we return to Gervinus, and find him insisting on the fact that to comprehend Shakespeare's characters is to understand the ground-idea of the plot which sets them in motion. To these awfully wise and tremendously learned German professors we must frankly say that, though we read their books with great pleasure, because everything that concerns Shakespeare is interesting to us, we do not find that they throw much light upon the subject of which they treat. They make profound discoveries now of truisms, and now of mare's nests.

Gervinus begins his work by telling us that it is no child's play, that it is of enormous importance, because it treats of an important subject. He is not content to be entertaining; he must be solemn, prodigious, voluminous, oracular, and would to be Shakespeare what Columbus was to the western hemisphere. Like Ulrici, he takes his idea of what Shakespearian criticism should be from Goethe. These professors engaged to do for all the plays what Goethe did for *Hamlet*. It is impressed upon us that nobody understood *Hamlet* until Goethe expounded its meaning. What, then, was the wonderful discovery which Goethe made? He discovered that Hamlet is an irregulate character, and that having a great deed to do, he does it not! What an enormous mouse! We are to suppose that nobody ever saw this mouse before. It is a huge discovery to tell us that Hamlet is slow to act, and that Laertes in contrast to him is swift to act. We take all this for granted—it lies on the surface; and English critics, not troubling themselves with such a palpable truism, advanced to the further question—Is Hamlet mad or half mad? Is that irresolution of his the result of a sound or of an unsound mind? When Goethe's truisms thus forced upon us as a great discovery, we find ourselves in the position of a man who cannot answer a very simple question about something which he knows perfectly well. He may know every nook and corner of his house, and yet be unable to tell offhand how many rooms there are in it. The house agent is superior to us in this kind of knowledge, and can tell the exact number of rooms without hesitation. It is this house agent sort of superiority that the German critics display. It is the same sort of superiority as dumbfounded M. Jourdain when he discovered that, without knowing it he had been talking prose all his life. What Professors Ulrici and Gervinus have to say about the *Merchant of Venice* will give a good idea of the mode in which they follow the example of Goethe. We all know the play very well. It is a story about the literal fulfilment of a capricious bond, which in the early acts is mixed up with another story about the literal execution of a capricious will, and which in the last act of all is set off by a comic demand for the literal fulfilment of a lover's promise to preserve a certain ring. These are three several threads, each of which in the play involves a question as to the literal observance of some obligation. English critics imagine that they know this well enough, and theys how it by dwelling on the characters of Shylock and Portia, and on the incident of the pound of flesh. Ulrici appears not to think so, and will have it that Shakespeare intended in the play to illustrate the old commonplace, *Summum jus, summa injuria*. We do not believe that the poet had any definite maxim of this kind in his mind, but if he had, the incidents point to a conclusion the direct opposite of that which Herr Ulrici finds in them. The German tells us that Shakespeare desired to show the injury inflict by a literal observance of the law. Is it so? Shylock claimed the literal fulfilment of his bond, and Portia foiled him by showing that he was not literal enough, seeing that the bond gave him no drop of blood. So in the matter of the will, while the reader imagines that the literal obedience of it will endanger the happiness of Portia, and in more than should be expected, behold, it is the very thing that secures her happiness, gets rid of the hateful suitors and befriends the favoured one. We may therefore smile with Professor Ulrici when he finds such a moral as he imagines in the *Merchant of Venice*, or indeed any set moral at all. Professor Gervinus, we find, is quite as dissatisfied as we are with Ulrici, and we are therefore curious to know what he makes of the play. "The intention of the poet," he says, "was to depict the relation of man to property." That is enough. We hope our readers are sufficiently ashamed of their ignorance in not having seen it before. If they wish for further enlightenment as to the laws of property as set forth in Shakespeare, they must go to Gervinus himself. For us, we can much better understand poor old Stephen Gosson who found for himself a moral in the original play on which the *Merchant of Venice* was founded. He says it showed forth "the greediness of worldly chusers and the bloody minds of usurers."

Not unkindly would we speak of these honest, patient, affectionate German Professors, who indeed deserve our respect for their minute research, for their careful accumulation of details, and for their earnest interest in all that concerns our poet. But it is not unkind to show them the error of their ways and to resist their claims to be the only true prophets. We honour and like them, but cannot for a moment allow that they and they only have revealed Shakespeare to us. They sneer at English critics; and no doubt English critics have done some foolish things. One, for example, proves that the scene of the *Tempest* is on the island of Lampedusa, where Caliban would naturally enough be engaged in faggoting wood, seeing that this island supplies Malta with firewood. But is this kind of antiquarian research more useless than the philosophical researches of our German friends, who find in *Measure for Measure* the doctrine of the abnegation, and in the *Merchant of Venice* an exposition of the relation of man to property? It is right to understand the construction of Shakespeare's plots, but it is a mistake to imagine that through them we shall find a clearer insight into the ground idea, as it is called, than through the characters. The plot was for the most part borrowed; the characters were to all intents and purposes the creation of Shakespeare, and when the Germans brood over the former and find deep meanings in it they are apt to attribute to the poet what is none of his. *The Taming of the Shrew* is a case in point. It is a play within a play—the comedy of the shrew set in the farce of the tinker. The Wonderful art! exclaim the Germans. In the induction to the play as in the play itself Shakespeare works upon the same idea which he shows now in its comical and now in its farcical aspects. In the induction we have the farce of a tinker who is made to believe that he is a nobleman In the comedy which is played for the delectation of this mock noble man we have a lady who would assume the rights of a gentleman and would be master in the room of her husband. In either case there is the representation of a personage out of the proper position assuming lordship which does not belong to him, or the other, and therefore made to appear foolish. This is all very fine, and there is no objection to it, except that it is to be found in the poor play from which Shakespeare took the groundwork of his own. The wonderful art here is not Shakespeare's but belongs to the worthless production which he turned into gold. German criticism is full of these mare's nests, though we must do Professor Gervinus the justice to say that he is the most sober and trustworthy of all the German critics of Shakespeare that we have come across. Being critics of Shakespeare that we have come across. Being the most sober and solid, however, he is the least lively, and he has a length of wind that fills us with astonishment.

It is not without a sense of relief that we turn from these big Germans with their swelling ideas to such a writer as Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke. His wife has probably done as much as any single individual in this century to facilitate the study of Shakespeare by the 16 years of toil which she bestowed on the dull but useful task of making a complete concordance to the plays. And now he himself comes forward with a most entertaining series of essays chiefly on the subordinate characters of Shakespeare. Mr. Cowden Clarke can scarcely be called a correct writer, nor does he pretend to be a profound one. His style seems to be modelled on that of Leigh Hunt, who was at all times willing to sacrifice elegance for point, and the laws of grammar for a lively turn. This lively slipshod style, full of pleasant quirks and irregular vagaries, Mr. Clarke uses with a skill that must have been effective in the original form in which the essays appeared. Originally they were delivered as lectures—and pleasant lectures they must have been. That the views in them are not very novel, nor very profound, is not in our eyes a blemish. We have long ceased to look for novelties and profundities in Shakespearian criticism. We are quite content with good sense, with delicate observation, and with a true love for the subject. What we want in a good critic of this sort is something that bears a resemblance to the qualities of a good actor. Who expects a clever actor to throw new light upon the plays, or to show us much more than we can all find for ourselves? It is enough if he will place vividly before us some one of Shakespeare's characters, so that we can see it vital on the stage as we have seen it many times already. If he does this with ability we thank him for a good evening's amusement. Such essays as these of Mr. Cowden Clarke's a sort of acting upon paper—at least, they are a description of what an actor would aim at. They are a clear analysis of the traits which the actor would strive to embody. It is pleasant to have these traits of character brought together as in a focus, and to have their significance in detail pointed out. Mr. Clarke does this with an ability which is all the more conspicuous that it is without pretension. Chiefly, as the title of his work indicates he deals with the minor characters, and here he has the advantage of an urbane keyed study of Gratiano and Nerissa, Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Maria, Duncan and Banquo—these are the sort of characters which he has chosen to analyze. His work is written with a genuinity and a sprightliness which are sure to make it popular. At the same time we must note that he belongs to that class of critics who think it impossible for Homer to nod, or for Shakespeare to be mistaken; and that at times, therefore, he is indiscriminate in his praise. Exaggerated praise of Shakespeare is, after all a pardonable weakness and we can well bear with it, as it no doubt nerved the critic to his task. Mrs Cowden Clarke would probably never have faced the 16 years' toil of making the concordance to Shakespeare if she did not think that people would be so interested in his characters that they would be glad to read her imaginary account of the girlhood of his heroines. Mr. Cowden Clarke would scarcely have thought it worth his while to write a large volume containing a minute analysis of the lesser characters of the plays if he did not feel that Shakespeare is something of a god, that the spatterings of his pen have a divine meaning in them, and that when he seems to stumble he but stoops to conquer.

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Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit ..... ,, 40
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petes ..... ,, 60
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck ..... ,, 35
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from ..... Rs. 15 to ,, 30
Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from 30 to 60 ,,
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter ..... ,, 25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Meerschaum, and Briar Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Back, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.
FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits		Rs. 30
Royal Arch do.		,, 30
Master Masons' Apron		,, 15
Do. Sash.		,, 15
Rose Croix Jewels.		,, 10
Gt. mas Silver Kt. T. Star in case		,, 20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross		,, 10
Royal Arch Bodge Locket Jewels		,, 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel		,, 15
Heart Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case		,, 14
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches. Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.		

Terms—Cash.
Bombay. Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.
Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which allows him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) at Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.
CONDITION OF SALE.
To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
	3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
	On Demand	2s. 11⅛d.	,,
On France	6 months' sight...frs.	2 57 cts.	,,
	3 Do. Do.	2 54	,,
	On Demand.....	2 53	,,

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 15th October 1863. R. H. DAVIDSON, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK HARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE PLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM MATHESON, Esq.
OSANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Bankers.
LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 6, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.
The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d. per Rup.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do. 2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do. 2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do. 2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do. 2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, On demand		...	
On Scotland do.		...	2s.
On Ireland do.		...	
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no instance will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications